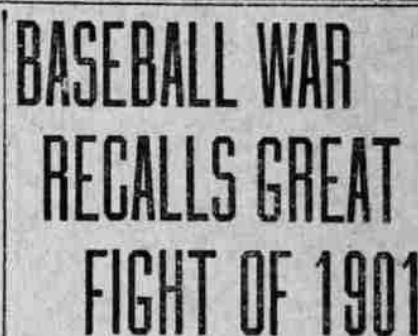


By Tad



Many Phases of the Federal League Invasion Parallel of Struggle for American's Existence.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

A black and white photograph of a group of men in suits, with a man in the foreground aiming a rifle. The photo is framed by a decorative border.

British Are Eager to Regain Lost Standing in Ring Game

UTAH FIVE TAKES TIME FOR EXAMS

London Newspapers Create Fund of \$25,000 for Developing Heavyweight; Carpentier's Victory Bitter Pill for Johnny Bull.

Only Light Practice for Basketball Team During the Scholastic Tests.

By W. W. NAUGHTON.

AN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—An inkling of the widespread chagrin caused in England by the victory of Frenchman Georges Carpentier over British Bombardier Wells may be found in the report that a couple of English papers—the Daily Sketch and the Sporting Chronicle—have not only sold for \$35,000, but are spent in the development of a heavy-weight of championship caliber.

A peculiar situation is facing Coach Fred Bennion of the University of Utah this week. He has a dozen men trying out for regular places on the varsity basketball team and no boys even

According to the news cabled here, the purpose is to inaugurate tourneys in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and the survivor in this national struggle might be left, right, cross, hook and uppercut is to be sent against Carpenter for the British title.

Whether the story is true or not there is ample evidence that the Britishers feel their loss of pugilistic pride, and are thinking of making the means of replacing their title a little more of a new Queensberry basis. The Times in commenting on the Wells-Carpenter disaster, says:

Styles Have Changed.

There is something about the stiff and stilted pose of a British boxer, which carries one back to the days when the young idea was taught to hit straight from the shoulder. In those times the number of legitimate or supposedly legitimate blows could be counted, almost, on the fingers of one hand, and in the days when they were strictly victories, a boxer standing straight up and with his senses always on guard for any of them. Even the dreaded uppercut was perpetrated or attempted right under his eyes.

worked more faithfully than these men have. Three weeks ago there was scarcely a man on the east bench who would have hazarded the prediction that they would win even a single big game this year. But the recent success of the

Realize Shortcomings. "Once more the pugilist who likes boxing fell before a rival who loves fighting. It is clear that our boxers must learn infighting, if they are to hold their own with the American champions and such Americanized experts as Cargill and Armstrong. There is an easy way of inside work has been demonstrated again and again in heavyweight contests for the world's championships."

The wonder is, after all we hear about British stubbornness in the matter of adopting the more traditional style of an influential organ as the Times should have counseled such a departure from ancient ideals. At the same time, it must be said that the Times is wise in its generation, for the events of the war have forced it to realize and have shown that the straight-legged, straight-bodied style of boxing in

If he were smart he could see things coming. He could see the danger of being hit. He could back or step back or forestall an assault with a counter. There was a foil or an antidote for everything and that was why a bout between a pair of talented boxers was so interesting to watch.

Nothing is changed. For each blow known to the English method of boxing there are surely three or four, and but a proportion comes from the shoulder. They come from the elbow, the hip, the thigh, and according to some critics, from the knee or from the foot.

There are overhead swings and side-winders that a straight-standing man could not hope to avoid. Even the description "the noble art of self-defense," is a misnomer. The up-to-date American fighter is possessed mainly with the idea of getting within range

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newly-organized quintette has surprised even the players, and the coach has been told that the team is doing so well that it is doing wonders for them. The question now arises as to whether it will be wise to have a try-out.

Under ordinary conditions, there would be no doubt about it. The harder and longer the boys practice, the better will they be. But this is the last week of class preparation. Next week will be occupied entirely with the setting of final examinations, and it is probable that the school's athletic eligibility committee will step in and ban them from athletic participation.

It is a pity that the young Ben Benion "I never heard the fellows so sincerely interested in the game before since the time they were in the eighth grade." The rivalry for places on the regular team, the prospects of the trip to Colorado, the feeling of satisfaction occasioned by their unexpected success, all spurred them to an interest which, if allowed to run its course, will inevitably result in a more intelligent attitude on their minds and in their systems, and in playing the game.

But if they do slow up they will come back without the pep they are now showing. They may lose their interest in the game, and the school will be three weeks ago. However, there is always a serious possibility of a man's losing his interest in his studies while passing in his studies, and, of course, if any of the men fall they will have to

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NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Looking

over the yellowed newspapers of 1901 and 1902 one finds a striking parallel in the baseball warfare of those days between the National and American leagues and the battle now being fought between the Federal league and the organized baseball crowd.

It was on January 23, 1901, just after they concluded their annual meeting in Chicago, that the American league leaders announced they were minor league no longer, and declared war on the National league, then the supreme power in major league baseball.

Just as organized baseball today is pooh-poohing the idea of the Federal league landing anywhere but in the scrap heap, so did the National league pooh-pooh the 1901 pooh-pooh the threats and ambitions of the American league.

When the American league first declared war, the National league gave little thought to the possibility of a rival than the organized crowd today is giving the Federal league. The Nationals laughed at the statement from American league leaders that they had a big bundle of money at their backs and said that they were willing to risk it all in a baseball war.

Called It Bluff

"Bluff—nothing but bluff, and comfort to the National league people. 'We'll give to a American league just one year—that's all—just one year.' It takes money to run a major league baseball organization. Perhaps the American league has money, but it's not big enough to win in any prolonged fight."

Sounds a lot like the talk that's being heaved to the four winds these days, doesn't it?

Not only do the National leaguers sure in 1901 that the American league would be a failure, but also many of the newspapers at that time voiced the opinion of the National league people. They trotted out facts and figures and said that the American league would show that another league could not succeed.

The National leaguers, back in 1901, felt sure that the American league could not make any real showing, nor a real bid for public favor, because the National league had the baseball stars, and the American leaguers didn't. Which is exactly the same line of reasoning the organized crowd is using now in attempting to show the public that the Federal league cannot succeed.

National Was Confident

"Baseball is popular with the public," declared the National leaguers, "but not so popular that it will support any major league organizations. Whatever patronage the public gives it will give to us. We have the stars. The American league have only minor league players. What fan would give money to see the performance of a minor league team perform when it can see major leaguers perform for the same sum of money?"

A plausible argument—so plausible that the organized crowd in using it today, just as it did the day before. Just about the same time came the report that Jerry Nops, the Brooklyn pitcher, had jumped to the Baltimore American league team. At first was not credited—as was the case when Joe Tinker and Miney had jumped to the Brooklyn team. When the jump to the American league was confirmed the National leaguers made light of the fact—when speaking for publication.

"We don't care," they said. "Nops is about through as a pitcher, anyway, and we can get along very well without him. He is one of the few fellows who won't hurt us. We can weather any storm. The American league can't succeed, and those players who jump to that league will never get another job in the National league."

When the American league first de-

(Continued on Following Page)

Additional Sports in News Section